

$$\underline{6.6/53} \quad F(x) = \int_2^x \sqrt{3t^2+1} \, dt$$

$$a) F(2) = \int_2^2 \sqrt{3t^2+1} \, dt = 0$$

$$b) F'(2) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_2^x \sqrt{3t^2+1} \, dt \right) \Big|_{x=2}$$

FTC #1

$$= \sqrt{3x^2+1} \Big|_{x=2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$c) F''(2) = \frac{d}{dx} (F'(x)) \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{3x^2+1}) \Big|_{x=2}$$

chain rule

$$= \frac{1}{2} (3x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (6x) \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{6 \cdot 2}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$F'(2)$   
 find  
 $F'(x)$   
 then  
 replace  
 $x$  w/ 2

6.6/55)  $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t-3}{t^2+7} dt$  over  $(-\infty, \infty)$

a) find where  $F(x)$  has a minimum.

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^x \frac{t-3}{t^2+7} dt \right) = \frac{x-3}{x^2+7}$$

$F'$  und: no  $x$ s "

$$F' = 0 \quad \frac{x-3}{x^2+7} = 0 \quad \text{so } x-3=0$$

or  $x=+3$  "

sign chart  
of  $F'(x)$

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 - - - - - | + + + + +  
 0            3            5  
                                  critical pt

$\therefore F(x)$  has a relative minimum at  $x=3$ .  
it's also an absolute minimum.

b)  $F(x)$  is decreasing on  $(-\infty, 3]$

$F(x)$  is increasing on  $[3, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} c) F''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} (F'(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x-3}{x^2+7} \right) = \frac{(1)(x^2+7) - (x-3)(2x)}{(x^2+7)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2+7-2x^2+6x}{(x^2+7)^2} = -\frac{x^2-6x-7}{(x^2+7)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$F''$  never und.

$$F'' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-7) = 0$$

sign chart  $F''(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-7)}{(x^2+7)^2}$

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 - - - - - | + + + | - - -  
 -5       -1       0       7       10

$\hookrightarrow x-7=0 \Rightarrow x=+7$   
 $\hookrightarrow x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$

c-up:  $(-1, 7)$

c-down:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (7, \infty)$

## 6.7) Rectilinear Motion, part 2

Recall if  $s(t)$  describes the (1-dimensional) position of an object,  $s(t) = \int v(t) dt$

then  $v(t) = s'(t)$  is the velocity of the object,  $v(t) = \int a(t) dt$

and  $a(t) = v'(t) = s''(t)$  is the acceleration of the object.

Let's assume we know  $a(t) = -32$ .

$$\begin{aligned} g = \\ -32 \text{ ft/s}^2 \\ = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v(t) = \int a(t) dt = \int -32 dt$$

$$= -32t + c$$

$$= -32t + v_0$$

→ a velocity  
[starting or initial]

$$s(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int -32t + v_0 dt$$

$$= -32 \frac{t^2}{2} + v_0 t + c$$

$$= -32 \frac{t^2}{2} + v_0 t + s_0 = -16t^2 + v_0 t + s_0$$

odd place for this consequence of FTC

FTC

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

where  $F(x)$  is an antiderivative of  $f(x)$ .

So

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

i.e. the definite integral of an instantaneous rate of change

is the ACCUMULATED TOTAL CHANGE

6.7/1-14

watch out for displacement vs distance